



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE

CONDUCTED BY DR ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN

[NOTE. — Authors, especially those whose articles appear in journals and other periodicals not entirely devoted to anthropology, will greatly aid this department of the *American Anthropologist* by sending directly to Dr A. F. Chamberlain, Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A., reprints or copies of such studies as they may desire to have noticed in these pages. — EDITOR.]

GENERAL

Abstammung (Die) der ältesten Haustiere. (Globus, Brnschw., 1902, LXXXII, 363-366.) Résumés, with 3 figures, the data concerning the origin of the oldest domestic animals contained in Dr Conrad Keller's *Die Abstammung der ältesten Haustiere* (Zürich, 1902.) Keller considers that the relation of man and the domestic animals is not slavery but symbiosis. The domestication of animals is a selection-experiment that has been going on for millenniums. A horse-taming scene (668 B. C.) depicted on an Assyrian monument deserves particular notice. The antiquity of domestic cattle is another interesting fact.

Azoulay (L.) Liste des phonogrammes composant le musée phonographique de la Société d'Anthropologie. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, v^e s., III, 652-666.) The Phonographic Museum of the Paris Anthropological Society now possesses records of conversation, prose and verse, folk-songs, etc., as follows: Annamite 18, Arab 25, Araucanian 3, Armenian 4, Avar 6, Bambara 1, Basque 9, Berber 7, Breton 16, Chinese 76, Church Slavonic 1, Croatian 10, Czech 1, Dahomian 6, English 1, Finnish 5, French 8, Fula 1, Georgian 8, German 2, Gujerati 5, Hebrew 4, Hindustani (Urdu) 9, Hungarian 8, Icelandic 6, Italian 2, Japanese 15, Laotian 11, Lithuanian 5, Little Russian (Ruthenian) 8, Makua 6, Malagasy 35, Malay 2, Mandingo 8, Nengone 3, Norwegian 5, Persian 15, Portuguese 2, Provençal 3, Serere 5, Siamese 2, Singhalese 8, Spanish 2, Swaheli 10, Swedish 1, Tamul 5, Toucouleur 2, Turkish 15, Wolof 6, Yoruba 4.

Andree (R.) Franz Boas. (Globus, Brnschw., 1902, LXXXII, 306-307.) Sketch of life and scientific activities, with portrait and list of chief works.

Baelz (E.) Noch einmal die blauen "Mongolen-Flecke." (Int. Cbl. f. Anthr., Stettin, 1902, VII, 329-331.) The author holds that the "blue spots" occur in all races except the white, and "are therefore a very important racial criterion." They seem to be found in American Indian children, and among the Brazilian Portuguese are called *tem genipapo* = "he has colored blood" — literally, "blue spots," so called from their resemblance to the color of the genipapo fruit.

Baudoin (M.) Un nouveau genre de tétatopage, les hypogastropages, de type opérable. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, v^e s., III, 648-652.) Describes, with figure, a hypogastropagus subject preserved in the museum of the Faculty of Medicine and doubtless the same treated by Depaul 45 years ago.

Chamberlain (A. F.) The contact of "higher" and "lower" races. (Pedag. Sem., Worcester, Mass., 1902, IX, 507-520.) Treats of the childhood of the race, the victory of the vanquished, the "plague of commerce," *Das Ewig-Weibliche*, the fetish of "education," the higher optimism.

Dieterich (A.) Ueber Wesen und Ziele der Volkskunde. (Hess. Bl. f. Volksk., Leipzig, 1902, I, 169-194.) In this general discussion of the nature and aims of folklore, the author considers the science to deal chiefly with "the thoughts and beliefs, customs and legends of people without culture and below

it." The non-correspondence of German *Volkskunde* and English *folklore* is pointed out.

Easter (S. E.) Jade. (Nat. Geogr. Mag., Washington, 1902, XIV, 9-17.) Discusses, with three small maps, the occurrence of jade in the Old and New Worlds: prehistoric Europe, ancient China and Central Asia, New Zealand, Northwest Pacific coast of America, Mexico, Central and South America. The mineral exists *in situ* near Fraser river in British Columbia, in Chinese Turkestan, and elsewhere. The word *jade* is modern, being "derived from the Spanish *pedra de hijada*, 'stone of the loins,' a reference doubtless to the Aztec superstition that jade was the surest protection against diseases of the loins."

Gedächtniss-Feier für Rudolf Virchow. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr., 1902, 311-330.) Account of memorial meeting, with portrait. Texts of letters of condolence and addresses by Lissauer and Bartels on Virchow's life and scientific activities.

Fawcett (Cicely D.) and **Lee** (Alice). A second study of the variation and correlation of the human skull, with special reference to the Naqada crania. (Biometrika, Cambridge, Eng., 1902, I, 408-467.) A detached study of some 400 skulls from the prehistoric graves of Naqada in Upper Egypt (48 measurements and indices). Besides 17 briefer tables and plates, there are appended 8 tables containing all the measurements of all the crania. Among the conclusions reached are: The Naqada race is no nearer to the negro than the historic Egyptian (Theban mummies) or the modern Copt. In the majority of characters the people of Naqada, the Thebans, and the Copts, seem to be one race. In some features the Naqadas resemble the negro, in others the European. The relationship between cranial characters is low.

Haddon (A. C.) The saving of vanishing data. (Pop. Sci. Mo., N. Y., 1902, LXII, 221-229.) A plea for "investigators, not mere collectors." Pages 226-229 refer to anthropology. Dangers of rapid collection and "rushed" information are noted.

Keune (J. B.) Hat man in Alterthum schon geraucht? (Corrbl. d. deutschen Ges. f. Anthr., München, 1902, XXXIII,

25-26.) Discusses, in connection with the finding in 1901 at Dreihelligen, near Beimbach, of a prehistoric clay object resembling a tobacco-pipe, the question whether smoking was known in antiquity. The author concludes that some sort of "smoking" by means of "pipes" long antedated the introduction of tobacco.

Krause (E.) Die Conservierung der vorgeschichtlichen Metall-Alterthümer nach der im Königl. Museum für Völkerkunde üblichen Verfahren. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr., 1902, 427-444.) Describes, with 10 figures, the methods in vogue in the Royal Ethnological Museum for preserving prehistoric objects of iron, silver, copper, and bronze, during the last twenty-five years.

Krause (F.) Schleudervorrichtungen für Wurfaffen. (Intern. Arch. f. Ethnogr., Leiden, 1902, xv, 121-155.) Treats, with 4 plates and 4 distribution-maps, of spear-throwers, slings, straps, etc., in various parts of the world and among diverse peoples. The author concludes that spear-throwers and kindred devices were once more widespread over the globe. They have survived, however, in such individual fashion and in places so remote from each other that a general primitive type can hardly be recognized, though for the old French, the Mexican, and the Eskimo spear-thrower a common origin is not impossible. The literature cited is listed on pages 151-153.

Lang (A.) The origin of totem names and beliefs. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1902, XIII, 347-397.) Treats of sacred animals in savage society, the word *totem* and its meaning, the totem "cult," savage and modern theories of the origin of totemism (Müller, Spencer, Frazer, Thomas, Wilken, Fletcher, Hill-Tout, Hose and McDougall, Haddon, Lang), connection between groups and totems, "disease of language" (not present), hypothetical early groups before totemism, how the groups got names, illustration from folklore, how the name became known, totemic and other group names—English and North American Indian, etc. Mr Lang declares himself in favor of a "nick-name" theory.

Lasch (R.) Die Ursache und Bedeutung der Erdbeben im Volksglauben und Volksbrauch. (Arch. f. Religiw., Leipzig, 1902, 236-257, 369-383.) Résumés

data concerning the beliefs and customs of primitive peoples concerning earthquakes, their cause and significance. Earthquakes ascribed to activities of demons and spirits; earth-supporters, spirits, giants, animals (turtle, fish, serpent, boar, steer), etc. Earthquakes as omens, and the means of prevention are also discussed. Many of the Old World myths of "world-shaking" creatures are of Hindu origin, even the world-steer of the Arabs had probably this source.

Koch (T.) Guido Boggiani, ein neues Opfer des Gran Chaco. (*Globus*, Brunschwig., 1902, LXXXII, 358-359.) Brief sketch of life and scientific activities of the Italian ethnologist killed in the latter part of 1902 by the Gran Chaco Indians.

Lasch (R.) Die Verbreitung des Kropfes ausserhalb Europas. (*Ibid.*, 155-158, 172-177.) A well-documented study of the occurrence of goitre in parts of the globe outside Europe. It does not occur in continental Australia, is comparatively rare in countries inhabited by the white race, but very common among the Mongolian-Malays; occurs only locally in Africa; affects the Melanesians and Polynesians rarely; is not uncommon among the American Indians; is more common in mountainous regions; affects mixed races and the female sex more.

Le Double (A. F.) Du redressement de la courbure à concavité inférieure et de l'état rectiligne de l'articulation squamopariétale. (*Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris*, 1902, 6^e s., III, 682-684.) Notes the occurrence of the antero-posterior horizontal line in three adult subjects. Horizontality is not confined, as Hartmann thought, to the gorilla, but occurs in the gorilla, orang, chimpanzee, etc.

— Sillon temporo-pariétal externe. (*Ibid.*, 684-685.) Notes occurrence in chimpanzee, gorilla, negroes, Chinese, Caribs, Aymaras, and a skull of the Robenhaus epoch, and its absence in two Kanaka skulls. It varies about the same in all races.

— A propos d'un cas de communication de la fente sphénoïdale et du trou grand rond de l'alisphénoïde humain. (*Ibid.*, 550-551.) Brief account of the occurrence in the skull of a seventeen-years old girl of a new variation — communication of the sphenoidal cleft and

the alisphenoidal foramen, with indications of like phenomena in the animal series.

— Sur quelques variations des trous optiques. (*Ibid.*, 551-553.) Treats of the comparative anatomy of the optical foramen, its absence, variation in form and dimensions, and position, duplex occurrence, etc.

Lewenz (M. A.) and Whiteley (M. A.) A second study of the variability and correlation of the hand. (*Biometrika*, Cambridge, Eng., 1902, I, 345-360.) Based on the data in Pfizner, the measurement of the bones of some 50 hands. Among the conclusions reached are: Bones of right hand are on the whole larger than those of left. There is no significant difference in absolute or relative variabilities between right and left hand bones. There is a slight preponderance in the correlations of the right hand bones over the left.

Lovett (E.) The modern commercial aspect of an ancient superstition. (*Folk-Lore*, Lond., 1902, XIII, 340-347.) Treats with one plate of a collection of charms of divers sorts, in which are seen the influence of European manufacturers, etc. Cheap "made-in-Germany" goods are ruining aboriginal design.

Macdonnell (W. R.) On criminal anthropometry and the identification of criminals. (*Biometrika*, Cambridge, Eng., 1902, I, 177-227.) In this paper, with 4 curves and 37 tables of anthropometric data, the results of the study of measurements of 3000 male prisoners from various parts of England and Wales in comparison with those of 1000 Cambridge men, are discussed in detail. Height, length, and breadth of head, breadth of face, left middle finger, left cubit and left foot are considered. The criminals appear to be "homogeneous, fairly normal in the distribution of the selected characters," agreeing generally in variability with the other classes and races of mankind, but "markedly different from the educated classes in stature and in size and shape of the head." The high correlation of certain characters prevents their use for identification purposes.

Manouvrier (L.) Considérations sur l'hypermégalie cérébrale et description d'un encéphale de 1935 grammes. (*Rev.*

- de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, XII, 391-413.) Detailed description, with four figures, of a brain of 1935 — the subject was J. Bouny, a notary in a little Girondin village, and brother-in-law of the Reclus. He was megasomatic (stature 1750 mm., and notable chest circumference). This brain is compared with other heavy brains (chiefly of men of genius or great talent). It is an interesting case of megacerebrism and megasomia.
- Les recherches anthropométriques du Dr Paul Godin sur la croissance. (Ibid., 1903, XIII, 25-31.) Résumés very briefly the data in Godin's *Recherches anthropologiques sur la croissance* (Paris, 1903), based on the study of 100 children (military cadets) 13-18 years of age. This work obtained the Broca prize of the Paris Anthropological Society.
- Notice sur Arsène Dumont. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, v^e s., III, 591-597.) Sketch of life and scientific activities, with list of publications 1888-1901.
- Mantegazza (P.)** Primé linee di psicologia positiva. (Arch. p. l'Antr., Firenze, 1902, XXXII, 543-582.) This section of Professor Mantegazza's outline of positive psychology treats of pleasure among the races of man, pain, general physiology of feeling, forms and stages of feeling, benevolent emotions (love of animals, hospitality, friendship, etc.).
- Rudolf Virchow. (Ibid., 617-618.) Brief general appreciation.
- Guido Boggiani. (Ibid., 619.) Sketch of scientific labors.
- Pearson (K.)** On the change in expectation of life in man during a period of *circa* 2,000 years. (Biometrika, Cambridge, Eng., 1902, I, 261-264.) From comparison of recorded age at death of Egyptian mummies and modern Englishmen, the author concludes that a man of 25 lives on an average 15 years more than a man of 25 years did 2,000 years ago.
- Peet (S. D.)** The distribution of mounds. (Am. Antiq., Chicago, 1903, XXV, 77-92.) General discussion, with 6 figures, of mounds in Europe, Asia, and America, with special reference to the "Mound-builders."
- Pelletier (M.)** Contribution à l'étude de la phylogénèse du maxillaire inférieur. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, v^e s., III, 537-545.) From the study of 50 lower maxillaries of Europeans, Negroes, and New Caledonians, the author concludes that the alveolar portion is more stable than the skeletal; this is due probably to its more passive character. The dental and the alveolar portions develop according to laws peculiar to each. Tables of measurements are given.
- Powell (John Wesley.)** (Globus, Brunschwig., 1902, LXXXII, 259-260.) Brief sketch of life with portrait.
- Reed (C. A. L.)** Rudolf Virchow. An appreciation. (N. Y. Med. J., 1903, LXXVII, 265-273.) Treats of education, travels, researches, political activities, Virchow as man and teacher.
- Reinecke (P.)** Neolithische Streitfragen. Ein Beitrag zur Methodik der Prähistorie. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1902, XXXIV, 223-272.) Treats of Lake-dwelling pottery, the chronology of the neolithic period, "Bandkeramik" and "Schnurkeramik," and their distribution; the opinions of Götzke and Koehle are discussed at length, etc. The author claims that many remains of an apparently neolithic character belong really to the early bronze period.
- Strauch (C.)** Die neue biologische Blutserum-Reaktion, insbesondere bei anthropoiden Affen und bei Menschen. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr., 1902, 467-471.) Notes on recent experiments with blood-serum, from which has been gained an additional proof of the closeness to man of the anthropoids.
- Strauch (F.)** Einige Stücke aus meinen Sammlungen. (Ibid., 191-194.) Brief notes on a fragment of a tile from the famous "porcelain tower" destroyed in the Taiping rebellion, a Korean oil-pot (ornamented), an old clay lamp from Brindisi, a porcelain "amulet" from Peking, a bamboo "dice-shaker," bamboo hand-rests (used in writing by Chinese), a bamboo tongs, a bamboo stretcher, gum with insects imbedded in it, clay toys from Peking, coconut vessels, photographs of the Chinese astronomical instruments, nose ornament from the Admiralty islands, a bird-sling from the Marshall islands, etc.

Sutherland (J. C.) The engineering mind. (Pop. Sci. Mo., N. Y., 1902, LXII, 254-256.) Brief discussion of "the more or less distinctly pronounced 'note' of modern culture"—the capacity for the recognition of the universal in the particular, or the reign of law in nature—"the engineering mind in the larger sense," what Huxley called "the architectural and engineering part of the business."

Taté (M.) Moyen de fixation des objets de collection. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, v^e s., III, 548-550.) Describes briefly, with figure, a new device for attaching specimens to cards, boards, etc.

Thomson (A.) Cranial form in man, together with some remarks on the attitude of the profession toward anthropology. (Med. Rec., N. Y., 1903, LXIII, 681-687.) Discusses, with 9 figures, intra- and extra-cranial influences upon the form of the skull. Dr Thomson assumes that "man is descended from a pronounced dolichocephalic type with a cranial capacity lower than that of any existing race." Author agrees with Boas on anatomical inexpressiveness of cephalic index. The shape of civilized man's head has been evolved from lower forms.

Tupper (F.) The comparative study of riddles. (Mod. Lang. Notes, Baltimore, 1903, XVIII, 1-8.) Treats, with numerous bibliographical references, the riddle in general, the folk-riddle, the literary riddle (and mixed varieties), the motives of riddles, common origin, transmission, identity of mental process. The relation of riddles to folk-custom, etc., is an important point.

Usener (H.) Ueber vergleichende Sitten- und Rechtsgeschichte. (Hess. Bl. f. Volksk., Leipzig, 1902, I, 195-235.) A plea for the comparative study of moral regulations, codes of life, institutions, etc., by which the life of the individual, the family, the community, and the people, is governed. The historical science of morals and law is one. The subject is illustrated by references to classical antiquity in particular. Appended is an account of the "amecht," an old custom of Luxemburg.

Virchow. (Globus, Brnschw., 1902, LXXXII, 165-168.) Sketch of life and activities, with figure of Virchow medal.

The name Virchow is said to be Slavonic, meaning "hill man."

Weinberg (R.) Zur Technik des Taster-Cirkels. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr., 1902, 493-496.) Describes, with 2 figures, a new measuring-part for the compass-calipers used in anthropometry.

EUROPE

Adachi (B.) Geruch der Europäer. (Globus, Brnschw., 1903, LXXXIII, 14-15.) The smell of Europeans (women especially) is very noticeable to the Japanese—able-bodied adults smell most. The smell is local, chiefly in the armpits (Japanese armpits are odorless even when dirty), and resists soap and water. A Japanese who smells is exempt from military service and finds it difficult to marry. The smell of the Chinese, Adachi thinks, is due to dirt rather than to body odor.

Addy (S. O.) Butterfly charm. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1902, XIII, 432.) Text and music of the "fly away home" verse, from the neighborhood of Sheffield, England.

Ailio (J.) Prahistorische wohnplätze am Weissen meer. (Anz. f. Finn.-Ugr. Forsch., Helsingfors, 1892, II, 69-71.) Brief account, after Gorodcev, of the discoveries of "stations" of the stone age on the White Sea, made in 1892-1896.

Angiolella (G.) Psicopatie e fattore etnico del carattere. (Riv. mens. di Psich. for., Napoli, 1902, v, 167-172.) From his experience as an asylum physician at Nocera for ten years, the author indicates briefly the ethnic characteristics which distinguish the patients from the provinces of Avellino, Bari, Campobasso, Cosenza, Foggia, and Salerno, from all of which regions the Nocera Asylum receives subjects.

Baudoin (M.) et **Lacouloumère** (G.) Les mégalithes des dunes comme repères de chronologie préhistorique. Menhir de la forêt d'Olonne, Vendée. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, v^e s., III, 613-614.) Author holds that the Olonne megalith of mica schist was brought to its site and erected before the formation of the dunes of the forest of Olonne. It is therefore prehistoric, since these dunes did not exist in the Gallo-Roman epoch.

Buss (E.) *Der Alpsegen im Entlebuch.* (Arch. Suisses des Trad. Pop., Zürich, 1902, VI, 294-298.) Gives text and music of the "Alpcall," which is rapidly disappearing from Switzerland. A bibliography is appended. The milk-funnel, known as *Volle*, is used to shout through.

Capitan (L.) *et Breuil* (H.) *Gravures paléolithiques sur les parois de la grotte des Combarelles.* (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, 5^e s., III, 527-535.) Describes briefly, with 7 figures, the paleolithic drawings of the Combarelles grotto near Eyzies, Dordogne.

Cartailhac (É.) *Cubitus percé d'une flèche en silex.* (Ibid., 611-613.) Brief account of a human cubitus pierced by a flint arrowhead, found in the sepulchral grotto near Caunes in Aude.

De Blasio (A.) *Nuove ricerche intorno al tatuaggio psichico dei delinquenti napoletani.* (Riv. mens. di Psich. for., Napoli, 1902, V, 1-11.) Description, with 4 figures, of "psychic tattooing" on four Neapolitan criminals — brief biographies are given. In many cases tattooing is nothing more than a partial biography of the subject. The "revenge tattooing" might serve to prevent the crime intended, if noted by the authorities.

— *Gli zingari di Napoli.* (Ibid., 85-101, 134-147, 173-189.) An ethnographical and anthropological sketch, with 16 figures (facial types and skulls), of the Gypsies of Naples — the author is acquainted with 111 (24 women, 87 men), in the city and its environs. Name, childhood, marriage, death, mourning, religious beliefs, language, numerals, fortune-telling, sexual life and prostitution (Gypsy prostitutes are not found in European bagnios), family life, chiefs (*bab*), origin and history, etc., are briefly treated. Craniometric data and a bibliography are also given. The author concludes that the Neapolitan Gypsies are ethnically complex, consisting probably of an Indo-Aryan, a Mongolian, and an Egyptian element. They came from Egypt to Italy not prior to 1559.

Ethnographische und anthropologische Arbeiten in Portugal. (Globus, Brnschw., 1902, LXXXII, 284-289.) Ré-

sumés, with 24 figures, articles by Severo and Cardoso on "The Cemetery of Ferreira," and on "The Neolithic Skeletons of the Cavern of Alqueves"; by Santos Rocha on "The Copper Age of Figueira"; by de Carvalho, Thomas, and Pires on "Amulets"; by Coelho on "Agricultural Implements"; by Peixoto on "Prado Pottery"; and by Natividade on "The Caves of Alcobaca" — all appearing in *Portugalia*, 1900-1901. See *American Anthropologist*, 1902, N. S., IV, 321, 328.

Forschung (Zur) über alte Schiffstypen auf den Binnengewässern und an den Küsten Deutschlands und der angrenzenden Länder. (Corrbl. d. deutschen Ges. f. Anthr., München, 1902, XXXIII, 36-42.) Treats, with 20 figures, of old types of vessels in various parts of Switzerland. H. Messikommer gives an account of the dugout flotilla of Ober-Aegeri on the lake of Aegeri (canton of Zug), and the fishing-fleet of Wachwyl, Lake Zug. Professor Wavre describes the boats of Lake Neuenberg, etc., and Professor Gross those of the Bielersee. The use of dugouts is interesting since they appear to have been employed continuously since the time of the lake dwellers.

Götze (A.) *Eine neue steinzeitliche Station in Serbien.* (Globus, Brnschw., 1903, LXXXIII, 37-41.) Résumés, with 15 figures, the article of Vassits on the neolithic "station" of Jablanica.

Hansen (R.) *Die Insel Nordstrand um 1600.* (Ibid., 1902, LXXXII, 31-32.) Résumés the account (recently published by the Schleswig-Holstein Historical Society) of Nordstrand given by Pastor Petersen (Petreus) in 1600. The inhabitants were famous as eaters and drinkers (five meals in harvest-time per day). Primitive superstitions survived along with the new religion. Names were largely patronymics (not inherited).

Heierli (Hr.) *Aus der Urgeschichte des Uetliberges bei Zürich.* (Ibid., 231-236.) Describes, with 16 figures, the archeological remains (a *refugium* of the iron age, graves, etc.; implements and ornaments of the bronze age; a stone axe) on Mt Uetli or Uto near Zürich. Roman tiles and coins were also found, and Lindemann has sought

to connect Mt Uetli with the battle between the Romans and Helvetians in 69 A. D.

Heikel (A. O.) Der fund von Gljadenov. (Anz. d. Finn.-ugr. Forsch., Helsingfors, 1902, II, 58-69.) Résumés, with 2 plates (30 figures), Spicyn's account in Russian of the ancient sacrificial place of Gljadenov in the Government of Perm, discovered in 1896-1897, and the rich finds of arrowheads (400 bone, 300 iron, etc.), chisel-like objects of iron (some 350), miniature objects in large numbers (hammers, axes, arrowheads, knives, etc.), objects of mythological import and animal and human figures (over 1000), ornaments (thousands of beads), pottery (some 150 vessels), animal bones, etc. This place of sacrifice dates probably from 300-600 A. D., and the people represented were perhaps of Permian-Ugrian stock.

Hildebrand (H.) Tränne gamle apsis-kyrkor. (Kngl. Vitt. Ak. Mndsb., Stockholm, 1897 [1902], XXVI, 1-9.) Brief account, with 8 figures, of the old Upsala church and St Peter's at Sigtuna.

— Svenska kyrkors funtar. (Ibid., 10-13.) Brief description, with 4 figures, of Nos. 19-22 of fonts in Swedish churches. See also pages 109-110.

— Svenska grafstenar. (Ibid., 88-101.) Brief description, with 18 figures, of Nos. 7-21 of Swedish gravestones from Vestergötland.

— Målningar i gotländska kyrkor. (Ibid., 105-108.) Describes, with 4 figures, paintings in the Hemse church in Gotland.

Hörmann (Hr.) Die Schellenbogen der Herdentiere und ähnliche Holzgeräte. (Globus, Brnshwg., 1903, LXXXIII, 7-11.) Describes, with 13 figures, the "bell-bows," or bell-supporters, used on cattle in the mountain-country of the Frankish Jura, etc., their ornamentation and analogues. Switzerland and the Tirol offer two different types. An interesting metamorphosis of the St Andrew's cross into a tulip occurs in the ornamentation of some of these bell-bows. The author has just completed a monograph on the subject.

Hoernes (M.) Die macedonischen Tumuli. (Ibid., 1902, LXXXII, 243.) Brief résumé of the article of Traeger.

Jaeger (J.) Oberstaufen im Algäu. (Ibid. 143-145.) Notes on the geology, topography, archeology, and place-names of the Oberstaufen region near the Bodensee, now a favorite summer resort.

Kassner (C.) Klapperbretter und anderes aus Bulgarien. (Globus, Brnshwg., 1902, LXXXII, 315-319.) Describes, with 21 figures, some Bulgarian "call boards" or "clappers" still in use in monasteries. Also folk-architecture, boat-building, crab-boxes, etc. An umbrella-sign and a carrier for coffee-cups are noticed besides.

Klaatsch (H.) Occipitalia und Temporalia der Schädel von Spy verglichen mit denen von Krapina. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr., 1902, 392-409.) In this special study, with one plate and 10 figures, Professor Klaatsch examines in detail the occipital, temporal and tympanic bones of the Spy and Krapina crania. In a number of points striking parallels exist. He holds also that the Neanderthal type, *e. g.*, is by no means the ancestral representative of all modern races, but in some respects a specialized form. The femur of modern man goes back to a "pre-neanderthaloid" condition.

Korsichen (Die) Totenurnen und die iberische Bevölkerung Korsikas. (Globus, Brnshwg., 1903, LXXXIII, 16.) Résumés, with a figure, the section of the article of Bloch relating to funeral urns.

Krause (E.) Ueber die Herstellung vorgeschichtlicher Thongefässe. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr., 1902, 409-427.) Résumés, with 6 figures, the recent treatise of Edelman containing Lehle's experiments on the process of making prehistoric pottery, and discusses the ideas therein set forth. Among the matters treated are pottery-making without a wheel, pottery-making by "hammering" a clay-lump, the intermixture of powdered granite, etc. Lehle seeks to show that the prehistoric potter made his wares on forms, without admixture of sand or powdered granite.

— Bernstein-Schmuckstücken aus Kurganen. (Ibid., 344-345.) Brief account, with figure, of thirty-three amber ornaments (amulets?) from kurgans in the government of Novgorod, Russia.

— Ueber den Schädel von Leibniz. (Ibid., 471-482.) Gives, with one

- plate, the results of the author's examination of the skull of Leibniz, July 9, 1902, on the occasion of the exhumation of his remains. Discrepancies between the facts found and the data in Eckhardt's biography are pointed out. The asymmetric, scoliotic skull has a capacity of 1422 ccm. (= 1257 gr. brain-weight) and a number of minor pathological characteristics appear, both in the skull and in the other bones.
- Krohn (K.)** Die märchen und sagenpublikationen von M. J. Eisen. (Anz. d. Finn-Ugr. Forsch., 1902, II, 71-77.) Gives an account of the popular publications of Eisen, the Estonian folklorist.
- Laville (A.)** Coquilles tertiaires éocènes roulées dans le gravier pléistocène de Cergy, Seine-et-Oise. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, v^e s., III, 555-559.) Expresses absolute disagreement with the statement of M. Rutot concerning the state of preservation of the shells of Cergy.
- Hache polie en silex se rapprochant de certains silex de Pressigny de la base des limons jaunes *f* de la vallée de la Seine. (Ibid., 535-536.) Note on a hatchet of polished stone from the stratified layers of the Seine valley resembling the flints of Pressigny.
- Leu (H.)** Der Tod und die Beerdigungsgebräuche bei den polnischen Juden. (Mitt. d. anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1902, XXXII, 400-408.) Treats of Jewish idea of death, ante-mortem beliefs and customs, preparation of the corpse and burial, funeral customs, mourning, etc. These customs and beliefs indicate the profound impression death has made upon this people, with their death-angel, etc.
- Lömborg (L.)** Finnmarkerna i mellersta Skandinavien. (Ymer, Stockholm, 1902, XXII, 361-408, 464-505.) Continued and concluded. General ethnographical description, with 2 maps and 24 test-figures, of the Finnish districts of central Scandinavia. Houses and domestic industries, agriculture, boats, etc., are treated of. On page 403 is figured a boat with an outlier. Pages 490-495 deal with anthropological types (3 figures), Karelian, Sarolaxian, and Tavastland.
- Lorenzen (A.)** Ein nordisches Sonnenbild aus dem Bronzealter. (Globus, Brnswg., 1903, LXXXIII, 15-16.) Brief description, after Müller, of a bronze sun-disc of the older bronze age (ca. 1000 B. C.) found at Trundholm, northwest Seeland. The disc is gilded on one side.
- Manouvrier (L.)** Notes sur un cas de T sincipital incomplet et sur une autre lésion énigmatique du crâne. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, v^e s., III, 601-604.) Author concludes that the imperfect sincipital T and another lesion on crania from the Menouville dolmen indicate that the neolithic people of this region used cauterization, etc.
- Mehlis (A.)** Das Hessheimer Urnenfeld, (Int. Cbl. f. Anthr., Stettin, 1902, VII, 257-259.) Brief account of the "urn-field" of Hessheim, discovered in May, 1901—the most northern find of this sort of the older Hallstatt period in the Rhine valley, probably in South Germany. It represents the transition to the iron age. Form and technique of one Hessheim urn "indicate a direct connection with the ossuarium of Bologna,"—imitation of a bronze vessel in clay. Other proofs of Italian influence occur.
- Meier (S.)** Volkstümliches aus dem Frei- und Kelleramt. (Arch. Suisses des Trad. Pop., Zürich, 1902, VI, 241-256.) This fourth section deals with death and burial—treatment of the dying, services, funeral, masses, etc.
- de Mortillet (A.)** L'argent aux temps préhistoriques en Europe. (Rev. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1903, XIII, 1-24.) In this article, with 17 figures, the author concludes that silver has been known and used in Europe since the beginning of the bronze age, but its general employment dates only from the beginnings of the iron age, its spread coinciding with the appearance of lead. Up to the Roman period it is principally in regions where silver occurs *in situ* that objects of that metal occur in numbers.
- v. Negelein (J.)** Aberglauben auf der Kurischen Nehrung. (Globus, Brnswg., 1902, LXXXI, 236-239, 289-292.) Folklore of the Nehrung region on the Kurisches Haff in East Prussia: Demons (forest and sea), the devil, mermaids, house-spirits, superstitions about life, birth, marriage, death, nightmare, ghosts, etc. A projected road through

- the Nehrung with the resulting influx of outsiders will doubtless soon change the aspect of things now so interesting to the folklorist.
- Nichols** (May L.) The origin of the red-figured technique in Attic vases. (Amer. J. of Archeol., Norwood, Mass., 1902, VI, 327-337.) In this article, with two plates, the author thinks that the suddenly-appearing (6th century B. C.) red-figured technique was of multiple Greek origin.
- Pellandini** (V.) Indovinelli ticinesi. (Arch. Suisses des Trad. Pop., Zürich, 1902, VI, 303.) Texts and answers of six riddles from the Ticino.
- Pittard** (E.) Contribution à l'étude anthropologique des grecs d'Europe, Dobrudja. (Rev. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, XII, 414-424.) Résumés the measurements of some 50 Greeks of the Dobrudja,—stature, head, face, nose, color of hair and eyes. The stature of the Dobrudja Greeks is about that of the Greeks proper. There are two head types, subdolichocephalic and subbrachycephalic, the latter predominating. Certain differences between these Greeks and the Albanians are noted.
- Qvigstad** (J.) Einige nordische lehnwörter im lappischen. (Finn.-Ugr. Forsch., Helsingfors, 1902, II, 137-140.) Discusses 25 Norse loan-words in the Lapp dialects.
- Ratzel** (F.) Neue megalithische Denkmäler auf Korsika. (Globus, Brnschw., 1902, LXXXII, 162.) Note on Tomasi's recent discovery of dolmens and erect stones in southwestern Corsica, along with other remains of the late stone age (obsidian implements are common). The Corsican shepherds use these stone objects as amulets.
- Reinecke** (P.) Zur Chronologie der zweiten Hälfte des Bronzealters in Süd- und Norddeutschland. (Corr.-Bl. d. deutschen Ges. f. Anthr., 1902, XXXIII, 17-22, 27-32.) Treats, with 8 text-figures, and a chronological table of the distribution of the most important finds of the bronze age in Central Europe, of the chronology of the second half of the bronze age in southern and northern Germany.
- Richardson** (R. B.) An ancient fountain in the Agora at Corinth. (Amer. J. of Archeol., Norwood, Mass., 1902, VI, 306-320.) Detailed account, with 4 plates and 5 text-figures, of the fountain discovered in 1900, a briefer description of which was noticed in the *American Anthropologist*, 1901, N. S., III, 563.
- Rossat** (A.) Chants patois jurassiens. (Arch. Suisses des Trad. Pop., Zürich, 1902, VI, 257-280.) Phonetic text in dialect and literary French version, with music, of Nos. 137-140 of satiric songs and variants from the Jura country.
- Salmon** (L.) Folk-lore in the Kennet valley. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1902, XIII, 418-429.) Retribution - stories, folk-medicine, riddles, animal tales, divination, death and luck signs, witch-stories, "laying spells," ghosts.
- Schuppli** (H.) Kinderlieder. (Arch. Suisses des Trad. Pop., Zürich, 1902, VI, 281-295.) Text of 100 children's songs chiefly from the Basel country. Nos. 1-17 used by adults to children, 18-52 by children among themselves, 53-58 by children in reference to nature, etc., 59-65 merry tales, etc., 66-76 teasing rhymes, etc., 77-90 letter-songs, quick-talkings, etc., 91-92 riddles, 93-99 prayers, feast songs, beggar rhymes, 100 counting-out rhyme.
- Setälä** (E. N.) Zur etymologie von Sampo. (Finn.-Ugr. Forsch., Helsingfors, 1902, II, 141-164.) Thorough-going discussion of the dozen or more proposed derivations of the name of the talismanic jewel forged by Ilmarinen in the Finnish epic. No definite conclusion is reached.
- Stolpe** (H.) Österhvarpfyndet. (Kngl. Vitt. Ak., Stockholm, 1897 [1902], xxvi, 82-88.) Brief account, with 13 figures, of the find of the older iron age at Österhvarf, Östergötland.
- Urslaventum** zwischen Elbe und Rhein? (Globus, Brnschw., 1902, LXXXII, 239-242.) A review by K. Rhamm of E. Boguslawski's *Erforschung der vorhistorischen Zeit in der Vergangenheit der Slaven* (Berlin, 1902): sociology, archeology, ethnography, linguistics; discussion by Jellinghaus of Slavonic words in German dialects, and by R. Andree of *Wend* and like names. The general result is very unfavorable to the book.

Vigstrom (Eva). Geister- und Gespensterbergglaube aus Västra Göttinge und Skåne, Schweden. (Ibid., 1903, LXXXIII, 43-45.) Items of folklore relating to what is put in the coffin with the dead, appearances of ghosts, bargains with ghosts, buried treasures, death-warnings, etc.

Wateff (S.) Anthropologische Beobachtungen der Farbe der Augen, der Haare und der Haut bei den bulgarischen Schulkindern in der europäischen Türkei. (Corrbl. d. deutschen Ges. f. Anthr., München, 1902, XXXIII, 23-24.) Gives results of observation of 26,681 children between six and ten years of age and 1,842 between ten and twenty—a total of 28,523 almost entirely from the country districts of European Turkey. The preponderating characters are brown eyes 58.82 percent, brown hair 45.89 percent, white skin 64.95 percent. To the blond type belong 11.77 percent, brunette, 41.96 percent, mixed 46.27 percent.

Weber (F.) Vorgeschichtliche Ueberreste aus Baiern in ausserbairischen Sammlungen. (Ibid., 52-54, 65-67.) Lists, according to place of origin, all prehistoric objects from the various parts of Bavaria, preserved in the Museum für Völkerkunde in Berlin.

Williams (Mary G.) Studies in the lives of Roman empresses. I. Julia Domna. (Amer. J. Archeol., Norwood, Mass., 1902, VI, 259-305.) Deals chiefly with inscriptions, etc. Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus, seems to have surpassed all her predecessors in public honors. Of more than 180 inscriptions the majority have some public significance. The coins struck in her honor exhibit more than 350 varieties. She was occasionally identified with divinities.

Wilser (L.) Gehört Dänmark mit zur Urheimat der Arier? (Sitzgb. d. anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1902, 51-53.) The author argues for the region of Schonen in Sweden, the ancient Scania, as the primitive home of the Teutons and other Aryans—the *officina gentium*—from which birth-land old Aryan culture spread over the neighboring lands and islands.

— Vorgeschichtliche Wandmalereien aus der Grotte von Altamira bei Santander in Spanien. (Globus, Brnschw.,

1902, LXXXII, 161-162.) Brief résumé, with figure, of Cartailhac's account. See *American Anthropologist*, 1903, N. S., V, 142.

— Hafva folkinvandringar ägt rum i Skandinavien? (Ymer, Stockholm, 1902, XXII, 505-514.) Discusses the question of successive immigrations into Scandinavia. See *American Anthropologist*, 1903, N. S., V, 140.

Winter (A. C.) Lettische Totenklagen. (Globus, Brnschw., 1902, LXXXII, 367-372.) After describing the funeral customs of the Letts in general the author gives, with explanatory notes, the German text of a funeral song of 50 four-line stanzas from the Wissendorf-Bielenstein-Aron collection of Lett folk-songs.

Z. (Dr) Neue Erscheinungen in der Entwicklung der jüdischen Bevölkerung im Deutschen Reiche. (Ibid., 1903, LXXXIII, 65.) Résumés facts in Ruppin's article on "Die Sozialen Verhältnisse der Juden in Preussen und in Deutschland" in the Hildebrand-Conrad *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik*, vol. XXIII. The latest statistics indicate for the Jews in Germany decrease in percent of population, in birth-rate, in number of marriages. Increase appears in death-rate and urbanization. The rate of still-born children is still less with Jews than with Christians.

AFRICA

Azoulay (L.) Manuel des dialectes malgaches et soahély. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, 7^e s., III, 611.) Brief appreciation of Jullý's recent work, which contains vocabularies of the Malagasy dialects and of Soaheli, the *lingua franca* of eastern Africa—a composite from various African tongues, Arab, Hindu languages, etc.

Berthelot (M.) Discovery of platinum among the ancient Egyptian metals. (Am. Antiq., Chicago, 1903, XXV, 114-116.) From the French original in the *Compte Rendu de l'Académie des Sciences*.

Blanckenhorn (M.) Die Geschichte des Nil-Stroms in der Tertiär und Quartärperiode, sowie des paläolithischen Menschen in Ägypten. (Z. d. Ges. f. Erdk. zu Berlin, 1902, 694-722, 753-762.) In this article, with 2 plates (maps, etc.), the author concludes that the oldest man in Egypt dwelt on the plateaus

and not in the Nile valley itself, and that, by the end of the third great glacial extension, when northern Europe became habitable for mankind, "the inhabitants of Egypt could already look back over a civilization several millenniums old." The beginning of pottery dates back to the later diluvial period, the appearance of prehistoric man to the middle diluvial.

De l'Harpes Reise durch das Aurèsgebirge und die Sufoasen. (Globus, Brnschw., 1902, LXXXII, 349-354.) Résumé, with 7 figures, after the account in the *Tour du Monde* for 1901. Brief notes on food of the Berbers, a festival of the natives of the Menah oasis and the people of Suf are included.

Förster (B.) Das Völkergemisch an der Ostseite des Viktoria-Nyanza. (Ibid., 374-375.) Brief account, based on C. W. Hobley's *Eastern Uganda* (London, 1902), of the mixture of peoples now taking place on the eastern shore of the Victoria Nyanza.

Gentz (G.) Sänge der Hereros in Deutsch-Südwestafrika. (Ibid., 1903, LXXXIII, 80-81.) German renderings (prose) of three songs of the Herero, with brief general description of poetic art among this primitive people.

Götschling (E.) "Ndalama" in Bawendalande, Nordtransvaal. (Ibid., 1902, LXXXII, 243.) Brief note on the *ndalama* or stone money of the Bawenda of German East Africa, with figure.

Hölzernes Kopf (Ein) aus Benin? (Int. Arch. f. Ethnogr., Leiden, 1902, xv, 207.) Brief note, with 3 figures, on a wooden head in the Imperial Ethnographic Museum, supposedly from Benin.

Huguet (J.) Les juifs du Mزاب. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, v^e s., III, 559-573.) Treats of the location of the Jews of Mزاب, in southern Algeria: physical characters, domestic life, marriage and divorce (563-568), death and burial, festivals, etc. Circumcision is postponed till the third year. The Jews of Mزاب are "in a state of moral and material degeneration." They number some 900.

— Sur les Touareg. (Ibid., 615-642.) Treats, with map and 12 figures, of origin and migration, language, relations with French, political organ-

ization, physical characters, clothing and ornament, weapons, domestic life, etc. The Tuareg are monogamous and woman has a higher position than among the Arabs. The name *Tuareg* is said to signify "abandoned" in reference to a certain legend. The southern Tuareg do not use the *tifinar*.

Keller (J.) Astronomische Ansichten der Isubu in Kamerun. (Z. f. afrik., ozean. u. ostas. Sprachen, Berlin, 1902, VI, 167-173.) These negroes look upon Venus as the morning-star and have much moon-lore. They seem to recognize but two cardinal points, east (or toward the interior) and west (seaward).

Martin (F. R.) Föremål af kappar och brons från Egypten och Cypern samlade år 1896. (Kngl. Vitt. Ak., Stockholm, 1897 [1902], 111-143.) Lists, with 160 figures, bronze and copper objects (axes, celts, daggers, chisels, etc.) from ancient Egypt and Cyprus, obtained in 1895-6, now in the State Historical Museum.

Regalia (E.) "Il protettorato dell'Uganda e i Pygmei. (Arch. p. l'Antr., Firenze, 1902, XXXII, 611-616.) Résumés the data concerning the pygmies in Johnston's *The Uganda Protectorate* (London, 1902) and discusses the general subject.

Schweinfurth (G.) Kiesel-Artefacte in der diluvialen Schotter-Terrasse und auf den Plateau-Höhen von Theben. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr., 1902, 293-308.) After a general introduction, the author describes, with 3 plates containing 24 figures, flint scrapers, etc., from the diluvial boulder-terraces of Thebes, now in the Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin. Schweinfurth notes, on the one hand, "the paleolithic internationalism" of Egypt, and, on the other, its "neolithic singularity."

Staudinger (P.) Ueber einige afrikanische Gegenstände. (Ibid., 247-248.) Brief notes on photographs of the house of the king of Ashanti and his throne-procession, some copper and bronze objects from Ashanti, tin-sticks from the Benué country (the natives melt and work tin), beliefs about spirits and the after-life of the Ga or Akra people adjoining Togoland (the fetish-town is in the sea), etc.

— Einiges über Millefiori-Glas. (Ibid., 248-252.) The author, who has studied

the origin of old African beads, thinks the so-called *agri* is not a real millefiori product.

Stoll (O.) *Zur Frage der Benin-Altertümer.* (Int. Arch. f. Ethnogr., Leiden, 1902, xv, 161-166.) Cites from early writers, particularly João de Barros, evidence of culture relations of the Benin peoples with higher civilizations. The question of the location of the kingdom of Ogané is discussed. The problem of the Benin antiquities is yet to be solved.

Träger (P.) *Die "weisse Negerin" Amanua und ihre angebliche Schwester.* (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr., 1902, 492-493.) Brief note, with 2 figures, on the "white negress" Amanua, said to be from Accra—a normal negro of some 25 years of age, with the exception of her pale white skin.

ASIA

Anthony (R.) *Silex taillés provenant de l'île de Yéso.* (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, v^e s., III, 548.) Note on fourteen flints from Hakodate, attributed to the pre-Aino race of Japan.

Azoulay (L.) *Les livres israélites illustrés.* (Ibid., 643-644.) Note on two Hebrew books printed at Leghorn and Vienna, relating to the Passover and containing numerous engravings dating from the Middle Ages—a violation or neglect of the second commandment.

Bloch (A.) *De la race qui précéda les Sémites en Chaldée et en Susiane.* (Ibid., 666-682.) Résumés data as to pre-Semitic inhabitants of Chaldea and Susiana. Author concludes that these were a *black* race, neither negro nor negrito, originating from the south.

Burchardt (H.) *Reiseskizzen aus dem Yemen.* (Z. d. Ges. f. Erdk. zu Berlin, 1902, 593-610.) This travel-sketch, with map and 11 figures, contains notes on the city of Sanaa and its people.

Capitan (L.) *Étude sur l'exposition de la délégation en Perse, sous la direction de M. de Morgan.* (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, v^e s., III, 604-608.) Gives, with 6 figures, an account of the Morgan collection from Susa in the Champs Elysées. See also page 609.

Casanowicz (I. M.) *The collection of Oriental antiquities at the U. S. National*

Museum. (Journ. Amer. Orient. Soc., 1902, XXIII, 44-47.) Brief notes on Assyro-Babylonian and Egyptian monuments, relics, etc., historical specimens, ceremonial objects of six religions (but particularly modern Jewish), Judaism, Mohammedanism, Græco-Roman, Brahmanism, Buddhism, Shintoism. There are also a Korean sorcerer's outfit and a set of amulets.

Excavations of the ruins of Babylon. (Rec. of Past, Washington, 1903, II, 1-15.) Résumés, with 2 figures, the report of the Koldewey expedition of the German Oriental Society.

Garnault (P.) *Sur le sens de la circoncision des lèvres dans la bible.* (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, v^e s., III, 536.) Discusses the meaning of the Biblical term "uncircumcised lips." These words have a mystic sense and, contrary to Dr Chervin, have nothing to do with stammering.

Huxley (H. M.) *Syrian songs, proverbs, and stories; collected, translated and annotated.* (J. Amer. Orient. Soc., 1902, 175-288.) This valuable paper, the result of the author's labors in the summer of 1900 in the Beirût country, contains vernacular text in Arabic characters, transliteration in Roman, and English rendering of wedding songs (1-24), funeral songs (25-47), proverbs (48-96), and stories (97-116). A few explanatory notes are appended and pages 178-189 are occupied by a bibliography of "all books and articles of importance to the student of modern Arabic." Mr Huxley has made a decided contribution to the literature of the Arabic vernacular.

ten Kate (H.) *Anthropologisches und Verwandtes aus Japan.* (Int. Cbl. f. Anthr., Stettin, 1902, VII, 259-265, 321-329.) Treats of Baelz's theories on Japanese race-elements (to his chief types and middle-type ten Kate would add two others, both "American Indian" in many characteristics), *métis* (these are more Caucasoid than Japanese); giants, dwarfs, cripples, albinos (all rare); the "Japanese knee" (retroversion constant); crooked legs (due to sitting); platycnemia (rare); tibio-femoral index; vital lung-capacity (not notably great); sense of smell (anosmia due to absence of separation of smell and breath channels).

- v. Luschan** (F.) Ueber einige Ergebnisse der fünften Expedition nach Sendschirli. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr., 1902, 379-388.) Describes the investigation in 1894-1902 of the hill of Sendschirli in the marshy plain of the Kara-Su in northern Syria, and the ruins connected with it. Among the new finds is a peculiar statue of a god (like the Hadad statue now in Berlin), dating from the ninth century, B. C.
- Magnus** (F.) Ein Besuch am Hofe von Korea. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1902, LXXXII, 158-161.) Describes, with pictures of king and crown-prince, a visit to the Korean court at Seoul.
- Müller** (F. W. K.) Reise nach Ost-Asien. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr., 1902, 252-253.) Gives facsimiles, with translations, of Chinese official letters in Chinese and Manchu.
- Nicole** (P.) Le dieu Jahvé. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, 7^e s., III, 573-581.) Résumés data as to the character of the Hebrew Jahve and his worship. Author considers him to represent "a fusion of totems of different primitive tribes." His ascendancy was largely due to the prophets.
- Paasonen** (H.) Ueber die türkischen Lehnwörter im Ostjakischen. (Finn.-Ugr. Forsch., Helsingfors, 1902, II, 81-138.) Comparative study of 144 loan-words from Turkish in the Ostiak language and its dialects, with introduction on phonology. A considerable number of these are "culture terms"—hunting and fishing, domestic animals, trade and industry, household arrangements and appurtenances, food and clothing, terms of relationship, political and social ideas, art, mythology and religion.
- Rösler** (E.) Ueber archäologische Forschungen und Ausgrabungen in Transkaukasien, unternommen für die kaiserlich russische Archäologische Commission im Jahre 1900. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr., 1902, 137-191, 221-245.) Treats, with 264 text-figures, of the archaeological investigations of the Russian Royal Commission in 1900 in Transcaucasia. The Helenendorf graves, Nos. 30-52, and their contents are described; also the excavations of Metschetli, Mt Kasma-Tapa, the prehistoric graves of the Kara and Maly Pargét kurgans in the Saruschád district, the excavations at the fortress of Alexandropol, the rock-inscriptions at Kanlidischá, etc.
- Stevens** (H. V.) Die Schöpfungssage der Orang Têmia auf der Halbinsel Maláka. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1903, LXXXIII, 47-49.) Detailed account of creation-myth—translated from author's MS. by H. W. Williams. Naing the earth-burrowing and Sam-mor the above-ground spirit through their contentions are the cause of things as they now are. The seven first human beings were made by Sam-mor from leaves and were therefore mortal. The ancestors of the Têmia are, however, a man and a woman made otherwise—the mother had three sons and three daughters at the first birth.
- Namengebung und Heirat bei den Örang Têmia auf der Halbinsel Maláka. (Ibid., 253-257.) Detailed account of name-giving and marriage among one of the forest tribes of the Malay peninsula, edited by H. Stönnner after the author's death. The Têmia man has two names. The medicine-men have charge of the ceremonies. There are seven classes of shamans. The head-band of tree-bark is important for the bride.
- Toldt** (K.) Ueber einen Hadhrami- und einen Sokotri-Mann. (Sitzgb. d. anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1902, 55-56.) Descriptions of an Arab from Hadhramút and a Sokotran who were exhibited to the society July 1, 1902, by Dr Toldt on his return from travel. The one is pronouncedly Semitic in type, the other has a marked negroid intermixture. The arms of the Sokotran are very long. The cephalic index of the Hadhrami is 81.52.
- de Ujfalvy** (C.) Iconographie et anthropologie irano-indienne. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1902, XIII, 713-734.) In this concluding section the author résumés the investigations and opinions of Dalton, Risley, Crooke, Nesfield, etc., on the physical type of the modern Hindus. The ethnic history of India differs from that of Iran, the former being as propitious to dolichocephaly as the latter has been to brachycephaly. The pure Aryan type had already disappeared before the contact of India with the occident. Early India had a white, yellow, and dark population, all more or less mixed.

Wake (C. S.) The peopling of Asia and America compared. (*Am. Antiq.*, Chicago, 1903, xxv, 101-107.) Geographical conditions, population, and art resemblances of southeastern Asia and Central America are briefly discussed. Favors Asiatic influence.

Wilson (L.) Französische Ausgrabungen in Susa. (*Globus*, Brnswg., 1902, LXXXII, 295.) Résumés Delisle's article.

INDONESIA, AUSTRALASIA, POLYNESIA

Archambault (M.) Nouvelles recherches sur les mégalithes néocédoniens. (*L'Anthropologie*, Paris, 1902, XIII, 689-712.) Describes, with 19 figures, the sculptured and hieroglyphic stones of Bourail, Houailon-Poro, Koua-Méré (group of the "Hundred Stones"), Canala, Dothio, Thio-Kouenthio, etc., in New Caledonia. The author believes that these petroglyphs antedate the present negroid inhabitants. Comparisons with inscribed stones in Peru, Brittany, and Celtic Britain are suggested. The number of such monuments in New Caledonia is surprisingly large and many more remain to be discovered.

v. Buelow (W.) Das Fischereirecht der Eingeborenen von Deutsch-Samoa. (*Globus*, Brnswg., 1902, LXXXII, 319-320.) Discusses briefly the fishery-laws of the Samoan natives. The lagoon is the fishing ground to which these regulations refer. All beyond the reef, "to the ends of the world," is free. These laws are very old and have remained in force until the present day.

Chamberlain (A. F.) Philippine studies, VII. Place-names derived from plant-names. (*Am. Antiq.*, Chicago, 1903, xxv, 108-111.) Lists, with etymologies, forty-five place-names, in various parts of the Philippines, derived from names of trees, plants, and fruits.

Dempwolf (Dr) Medicinische Anschauungen der Tami-Insulaner. (*Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr.*, 1902, 333-336.) Treats of anatomical terms, healing methods (magic and conjuration chiefly), and sex-life. *Katen*, "internal organs," appears in many names of diseases and emotional states. For "free love" and "adultery" there are special terms, *kangdamo*, *kangdiwi*, signifying "pleasure man," "pleasure woman." Peder-

asty occurs only in children's games and Lesbianism in the obscene puberty dances of maidens. Forms of the coitus are noted. In matters of "magic" healing, whites are not conjurable since they "drink too much and cool off their souls."

Diels (L.) Reisen in West-Australien. (*Z. d. Ges. f. Erdk. zu Berlin*, 1902, 797-813.) This sketch of travel in 1901 contains (pages 812-813) some notes on the aborigines. The author remarks that a Spanish mission has been the most successful with them. The half-civilized make a better impression on the observer than the "wild" Australians.

Erdweg (M. J.) Die Bewohner der Insel Tumbleo, Berlinhafen, Deutsch-Neuguinea. (*Mitt. d. anthr. Ges. in Wien*, 1902, XXXII, 274-310, 317-399.) This valuable monograph by a missionary, with 126 figures, treats of: Topography; physical characteristics of natives; wooing and marriage; birth and education; disease medicine, "magic" healing (text of several formulæ); death and its ceremonials (etiquette table is given); religious ideas (the female *pàrak* spirits are not friendly to women); festivals; dances (texts of five dance songs); clothing and ornament; weapons; fishing and its implements; agriculture; food and its preparation (sago-charms); house utensils, implements, etc.; pottery (woman makers, men sellers); houses and house-building; boats and boat-building; art; social organization — village, district, family; property relations (small child has private property); name-giving (list of boys', girls', and adults' names); time-reckoning and astronomy; statistics in detail (census of 1900 gave 294 natives, of whom 153 were male).

Garnier (J.) Vocabulaire des indigènes de l'Australie occidentale. (*Bull. Soc. Neuchat. de Géogr.*, Neuchatel, 1902-3, XIV, 247-251.) Lists of some 140 words in the dialects of Hope Bay and Coolgardie in West Australia.

Graebner (F.) Holztrommeln des Ramudistriktes auf Neu-Guinea. (*Globus*, Brnswg., 1902, LXXXII, 299-305.) Describes, with 18 figures and a distribution map for Melanesia, the wooden drums of Ramu in New Guinea, their ornamentation, etc. The Ramu drums appear to have been borrowed from Taui, in the Admiralty group, different types

representing different Tai styles, with some local modifications.

- v. Hoëvell** (G. W. W. C.) Werphotu (boomerang)? op Zuid-Celebes. (Int. Arch. f. Ethnogr., Leiden, 1902, xv, 201-202.) Brief note, with figure, on what appear to be boomerangs from Pangkadjene in southern Celebes.

Howitt (Mary E. B.) Some native legends from Central Australia. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1902, XIII, 403-417.) English texts of eight legends, with notes, from the collection of the Rev. O. Seibert, now being prepared for publication. Among the things accounted for by these legends are, killing by "pointing the bone," moon-spots, why there are no lizards where the *kulwa* grows, origin of cane-grass.

Huguenin (P.) Raiatea la sacrée. (Bull. Neuchat. de Géogr., Neuchatel, 1902-3, xiv, 5-246.) This monograph, with 34 plates, many of them colored, several maps, and 63 figures, treats of all aspects of Tahiti and the Tahitians: Geography, topography, natural history, population (origin, race, physiological, pathological, sociological characters, psychic life), the family, death and funeral rites, ideas of future life, social life (domestic and international), history, the Tahitian language, tales and legends, folk-songs, etc. The author is ex-director of the Raiatea schools. The figures of the census of 1897 show that the population of Tahiti and Moorea is on the increase, being considerably more than in 1848. The "fire-walk" is discussed on pages 141-155 with the words of the "sorcerer" Tupua in Tahitian. The section on language occupies pages 207-226, and the native text of Psalm XXIII and several Polynesian versions of the Lord's Prayer are recorded. The texts of several legends and songs (with music) are also given.

Javanischer Prinz von Djokjakarta. (Globus, Brnschw., 1902, 327, 329.) Portrait after v. Pedersen of a Javanese prince, with note of explanation.

Kohlbrugge (J. H. F.) *und* **Jasper** (Hr.) Grissée auf Java, ein Centrum einheimischer Industrie. (Int. Archiv. f. Ethnogr., Leiden, 1902, xv, 203-207.) Extracts, with two plates, from recent accounts by these authors of the native industries of Grissée in the district of

Surabaja, Java—copper and brass utensils, implements, etc., rattan-mats, etc.

Mathews (R. H.) The aboriginal languages of Victoria. (J. & Proc. R. S. of N. S. W., Sydney, 1902, XXXVI, 71-106.) Brief grammatical sketches of the Tyattyalla of Lakes Werringen and Albacuttya with the Tyäpwurru and Wuddyäwurru dialects; the Thäguwurru of the Goulburn, Campaspe, and Ovens river country, with the Woiwurru dialect; the Brabirrawulung of Eastern Victoria from Tarwin river to Cape Howe and northward back to the Alps. Pages 96-106 are occupied by vocabularies of 325 words in Tyattyalla and Brabirrawulung, taken down by the author in the camps of the natives. Mr Mathews points out that some of the stories recorded by R. B. Smyth, in his *Aborigines of Victoria*, are in "a mere ungrammatical jargon."

— Languages of some native tribes of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. (Ibid., 159-190.) Grammatical sketches of nine aboriginal languages. Yualea and Pikumbil of Queensland; Kawambarai, Wongaibon, Kurnū, Tyakē (Mystic language), and Dyirringaŋ of N. S. Wales; Yotayota and Bureba of Victoria. This mass of new material is further evidence of the zeal and accomplishments of the author. A most valuable item is the list of words in the Tyakē or "secret language used only by the men at the initiation ceremonies." Vocabularies of Kurnū (200 words) and of Yualeai and Yota-yota (365 words) are appended.

— The Thoorga language. (Proc. & Tr. R. Geogr. Soc. Austral., Queensl., 1901, xvii, 49-73.) Besides a grammatical sketch of Thoorga and a vocabulary (67-73) this paper contains also (63-67) an account of the Yookumbill language. On pages 61-63 are given text and music of several songs used during the initiation ceremonies—"the first songs of the aborigines of this part of N. S. Wales set to music."

Mayet (L.) Une brochette de machoires humaines. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, v^e s., III, 600.) Brief description, with figure, of a string of human jaw bones from the Fly river, New Guinea. Evidence of cannibalism.

Sarasin (P. u. F.) Weitere Reisen in Celébes. (Globus, Brnschw., 1903,

LXXXIII, 45-47.) Extracts from letters describing trip from Palu to Paloppo. Notes on the Kulawi of Turaja stock, the To-Psada, etc. Head-hunting and a sort of "reduced" cannibalism prevail in Leboni, Lindu, etc.

Sierich (O.) Samoanische Märchen. (Int. Arch. f. Ethnogr., Leiden, 1902, xv, 167-200.) Nos. VI-XV of Samoan tales, native and German versions, with some explanatory notes. Among the things attempted to be explained are the new way of counting, origin of fish-hooks, why owls eat mice.

Smiley (C. W.) The Tahiti fire-walk. (Mind, N. Y., 1903, xi, 338-345.) Discusses Professor Langley's account of Papa-Ita's performances, with the opinion that his fire-safe feet acquired that quality "by practice in concentrating the mind." A number of "fire-miracles" from religious literature are cited.

Weule (K.) Zwergvölker in New Guinea? (Globus, Brnschw., 1902, LXXXII, 247-253.) Discusses, with 3 figures (natives of the country on the middle Ramu), the question of the occurrence of dwarf-peoples in New Guinea, and their relation to the small Indonesian races. The author considers their existence proved and inclines to the theory that a negrito population once extended over all the Indonesian-Papuan area.

Zondervan (H.) Die Erweiterung unserer Kenntnisse von Niederländisch Neu-Guinea. (Ibid., 1903, LXXXIII, 11-14.) Sketch of exploration-progress in Dutch New Guinea. Contains some notes on the aborigines—Tugere tribes, Arfu of the hinterland of little Geelvink bay. "Tugere" is said, like "Papua," to be a nickname.

AMERICA

Blake (W. W.) The National Museum of Mexico. (Rec. of Past, Washington, 1902, II, 16-26.) Brief notes, with 7 figures, on the Aztec calendar stone, the statue from Teotihuacan, the statue of Coatlicue, the sacrificial stone of Tizoc, the statue of Kinich-Kakmo, the colossal head of Yopico Calmecac, the Palemké cross, terracotta, metal and lapidary specimens, the stone tiger, musical instruments, Indian paintings, etc.

Boas (F.) Die Eskimo des Baffinlandes und der Hudson-bai. (Globus, Brn-

schw., 1902, LXXXII, 263-270.) Résumés, with 25 figures, the data in Dr F. Boas' monograph in *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 1901, xv, pt. 1.

Brown (C. E.) The stone spud. (*Am. Antiq.*, Chicago, 1903, xxv, 93-101.) Reprinted from *The Wisconsin Archeologist*. Noticed in *American Anthropologist*, 1903, N. S., v, 165.

Chamberlain (A. F.) Algonkian words in American English. (*J. Amer. Folk-Lore*, Boston, 1902, xv, 240-267.) Lists alphabetically (with etymological and historical discussions) 132 words of Algonkian origin now or formerly in use in American English. Some of these, like *caribou*, *caucus*, *moose*, *mugwump*, *Tammany*, *opossum*, *raccoon*, *wigwam*, *moccasin*, *skunk*, *squash*, *squaw*, *toboggan*, *tomahawk*, *woodchuck*, etc., are well known; others less so. Some, like *totem* and *manito*, belong to the vocabulary of science. Many are names of animals, plants, etc.

Dorsey (G. A.) Wichita tales. I. Origin. (Ibid., 215-239.) Detailed English version of the origin-legend of the Wichita of Oklahoma, obtained in April, 1902. Treats of creation of men and women, ball-play, origin of day and night, deluge-legend, restoration of earth, Wichita and Pawnee, Apaches and Osages, migrations, settlement, dance and vision, etc.

Fishberg (M.) The Jews as immigrants—from a medical standpoint. (*N. Y. Med. J.*, 1903, LXXVII, 594-596.) Protests against the arraignment of the Jewish immigrants as diseased and physically inferior.

Koch (T.) Die Apiaká-Indianer, Rio Tapajos, Mato-Grosso. (*Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr.*, 1902, 350-579.) Historical sketch and ethnographic notes (350-359) with 6 figures of types, and vocabulary (parts of body, objects of nature, individual, family, etc., ethnographic objects, plants, animals, numerals, 1-10, 20, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, verbs and phrases). The Apiaká present "a remarkable mixture of culture and primitiveness." A large number of the Apiaká retreated to the Rio São Manoel to escape the whites.

Lehmann-Nitsche (R.) Noch einiges zu den verstümmelten peruanischen Thonfiguren und ein Amputationstumpf an

einem Gefässe aus Alt-Peru. (Ibid., 341-343.) In this article, with 2 figures, the author concludes that the pre-Columbian clay-figure discussed represents an amputation of the right leg (a beggar). The vase is in the Mérou collection.

— Weitere Angaben über die altpatagonischen Schädel aus dem Museum zu La Plata. (Ibid., 343-350.) After introductory remarks, some notes on funeral and burial customs of the Moluche, Taluhet, and Dinihet Indians, and a discussion of the etymology of Tehuelche, the author concludes that the skulls in question, which come from the Rio Negro, belong to one of the Puelche tribes.

Lejeal (L.) L'archéologie américaine et les études américaines en France. (Rev. Int. de l'Enseignm., Paris, 1903, XLV, 215-233.) Introductory lecture on Loubat foundation. Résumés French studies of ancient American cultures. Notes the former existence of a "greater Peru."

Lyman (W. D.) The painted rocks of Lake Chelan. (Proc. Amer. Ant. Soc., Worcester, 1902-3, xv, 259-261.) Brief accounts of pictographs, in red pigment, of men, tents, deer, and wild goats, on the granite walls of Lake Chelan in the Cascade mountains, in central Washington. The author thinks that they were made "by some race prior to the Indians and prior to the change of the level in the lake." Some of them have been destroyed through being used as targets by white men.

Maler (T.) Yukatekische Forschungen. (Globus, Brnschw., 1902, LXXXII, 197-230.) This study, dedicated to the International Congress of Americanists and illustrated with 22 figures, treats of the ruins and other archeological remains of Chacbolai, Chácmultun, Ichpich, Xcalúmkin, Malerxlabpak, Xcavil de Yáxché, Yáxché-Xlabpak, Xculoc, Chínhuhub, Almuchil, Xkálupōcoch, Itsimté, Tintah, Yakal-Chūc, Xlábpak de Santa Rosa, Dsehkabtun, Dsibiltún.

McLaughlin (A. J.) The American's distrust of the immigrant. (Pop. Sci. Mo., N. Y., 1902, LXII, 230-236.) Statistical and general study. Opposition to immigrants at birth of Constitution, in 1812, in 1830, in the early fifties (Know-nothing movement), reaction and lessening of anti-foreign feeling,

re-birth of late-years of distrust, are noted. Suggested remedies are discussed. Physically the Syrian immigrant appears to be the worst off, the Slav the best. The German, the Irishman, and the Scandinavian, who make good citizens, are no longer feared.

Mochi (A.) I popoli della Uaupé le a famiglia etnica Miranã. (Arch. p. l' Antr., Firenze, 1902, XXXII, 437-541.) This first part of a valuable monograph, with small map (after Colini) and 23 figures, treats of the peoples of the river Uaupé of southern Colombia (Arawak, Miranã, Carib, and mixed stocks) and of the Miranã tribes in particular. Names and geographical distribution, somatic characters, mutilations, ornaments and clothing, settlements (neither strictly sedentary nor nomadic), houses and house-life, utensils and implements, hunting and fishing, food and its preparation (mandioca, etc.), stone axes and other instruments (lithic industry is on the decline), trade and commerce, hospitality, war and weapons (bow and arrow, spear, shield, etc.), slavery. The Miranã stock of Mochi is partly the same as the Betoya of Brinton.

Nordenskiöld (E.) Resa in granstrakterna mellan Bolivia och Argentina. (Ymer, Stockholm, 1902, XXII, 437-464.) This account of travels in the Bolivia-Argentina frontier regions, with 17 figures, contains notes on the Puna and Chiriguano Indians, the Chorotes, Pachamama altars, the cave-drawings of Quatchichocana, etc. The cave-pictures are reproduced on page 451 and on page 458 is an Indian drawing a bow.

— Ueber präcolumbische Salzgewinnung in Puna de Jujuy. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Antr., 1902, 337-341.) Describes, with 7 figures and a table of dimensions, twenty-five stone axes, which from their form, weight, and way of occurrence, seem to have been used for breaking up salt. Salt is still mined by the Omaguaca Indians of this region. The axes are thought to be pre-Columbian.

Peet (S. D.) The relics of the Mississippi valley. (Ibid., 117-136.) General account with illustrations.

Peterson (C. A.) The Clayton stone axe. (Rec. of Past, Washington, 1901, 11, 27-28.) Describes, with figure, a stone

axe found fourteen feet below the surface near Clayton, Mo., in September, 1902. The author thinks its discovery proves that "the native American in this vicinity had reached the neolithic period of culture prior to the deposition of the loess formation in the central Mississippi valley."

Preuss (K. T.) Das Reliefbild einer mexikanischen Todes-Gottheit im Königl. Museum für Völkerkunde zu Berlin. (Verh. d. Berl. Ges. f. Anthr., 1902, 445-467.) Detailed discussion, with 14 figures, of a relief-picture of a god of death belonging to the Uhde collection from the high plateau of Mexico, now in the Museum at Berlin, and the relation of the divinity represented to others in the Aztec pantheon.

de Rialle (G.) De l'âge de la pierre au Chili. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, 7^e s., III, 644-648.) Discusses the pierced stones, called in Araucanian *catancura*, and the theories as to their use,—they were probably used, as Darwin suggested, as weights for digging-sticks.

Sapper (K.) Mittelamerikanische Waffen im modernen Gebrauche. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1903, LXXXIII, 53-63.) Discusses, with some 50 figures, the bows and arrows and allied weapons still in use among the Indians of Central America and parts of Mexico,—Seri, Yaqui, Lacandon, Lenca, Mosquito, Sumo, Guatuso, Jicaque, Chiripó, Bribri, Paya, etc.,—and compares them with the figures of weapons in the old Mexican MSS. Form, ornament, technique, relation to bow, are considered, and tables of lengths, weights, and location of center of gravity given. Feathering characterizes the north. Great differences exist in the points.

Schmidt (—.) Reiseskizzen aus Matto-Grosso, Brasilien. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1902, LXXXII, 347-349.) Brief account of a *rancheria* and its life.

Schott (G.) Beobachtungen und Studien in den Revolutionsgebieten von Domingo, Haiti und Venezuela während einer im Frühjahr 1902 unternommenen Reise. (Ibid., 1903, LXXXIII, 69-71, 85-92.) This travel-sketch, with 9 figures, contains some items of ethnographic interest. The little revolution in Domingo was a comedy, that in Haiti a tragicomedy. More than fifty-five percent of the population of Venezuela is of mixed race.

Sievers (W.) Das Gebiet zwischen dem Ucayali und dem Pachitea-Pichis, Ost-Perú. (Ibid., 73-78.) Résumé of Fr. Sala's *Exploracion de los Rios Pichis, Pachitea y Alto Ucayali y de la Region del Gran Pajonal* (Lima, 1897). Contains some notes on the Kachibo, Konibo, Chipivo, and Kampa Indians. The last paint themselves red. The Chipivo women are more painted than the men. The arrows of the Kachibo are not feathered.

Spitzka (E. A.) Contributions to the encephalic anatomy of the races. *First paper*:—Three Eskimo brains, from Smith sound. (Amer. J. Anat., Baltimore, 1902, II, 25-71.) Detailed account, with 20 figures, of the brains of two adults (man and wife) and a girl of twelve years. The brain weights were, respectively, 1470, 1375 (est.), and 1227 gr.,—the Eskimo brain seems on the average heavier than the European, and to be of a highly developed type. Pages 68-71 contain a bibliography of the surface morphology of the cerebral hemisphere in the various human races.

Thayer (A. E.) A study of the deaths occurring in New York city on the opposite sides of twenty streets during the year 1895. (N. Y. Med. J., 1903, LXXVII, 137-142.) Interesting statistical investigation showing the greater mortality to be expected on the north side of any street.

Vorkolumbische (Das) Portoriko. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1902, LXXXII, 292-294, 308-311.) Reproduces in German, with 4 figures, the paper of Dr J. Walter Fewkes.

Willoughby (C. C.) Hats from the Nootka Sound region. (Amer. Nat., Boston, 1903, XXXVII, 65-68.) Brief account, with one plate and two figures, of eight hats of cedar bark and grass spires from the Indians of Nootka sound. They are all of twined weaving and double (an exterior and an interior hat). The design on all but one is the killer whale—the other has a mythical *motif*. The author suggests that the valuable ethnological relics in the possession of old whalers and their families be acquired by or deposited in some museum of standing. These hats, now in the Peabody Museum, are of great value and interest.